CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY A. H. DISMUKES.
TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Every advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortabl accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

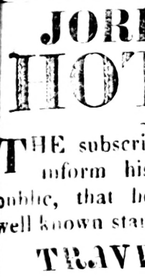
on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

"The labor of the body, frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber



BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR

AND

FANCY CHAIRS,

in all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner.

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B. All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual.

C. J. Tooker.

Jan. 30—35:tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by Jno. Bain to Neil Shaw, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 1st day of March 1823, and the said Bain is forwarned from paying the said note to any but myself, as the property of said note is in me. The Note is in the possession of Daniel M'Cormick, with whom it was unfortunately left by said Shaw

John Hollingsworth.

March 5th, 1823. 40 tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold, without reserve, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st of April next, the House and Lot on Hay-Mount, at present occupied by Anderson Curtis

Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

March 4, 1823. 40 4t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Tabinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinc ews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assort d
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

☞**Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 tf

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or aporoved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones, &c.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to

LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13, 1823: 37tf

TO BE LET,

For a Few Months,

THE EAST WING OF THE

MANSION HOTEL,

Well calculated for a Store.

Apply to

P. T. TABER.

Oct. 31, 22 tf

Saddlery Warehouse,

GREEN STREET,

AT THE OLD STAND,

A few doors north of the Market Square.

T. HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York, a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand, a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, &c. &c.; and keeps contantly of his own manufacturing,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Velices,

with every other article in the line.

February 20, 1822. 38:tf.

$125 Reward.

BROKE Anson Jail on Friday the 7th inst.

THOMAS CURTIS

AND

HAMILTON HARRIS.

Thos Curtis is between twenty five and thirty years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, very dark Mulatto, between thirty and thirty five years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking Jails, and has broken several in the Western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

Joseph Medley, Shff.

February 9, 1823. 37:tf.

Wadesborough Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on the 24th inst under the superintendance of Misses Mary Ann and Maria Spear, who come recommended as possessing a knowledge of Grammar, Belles Letters, Geography, Chemistry, Mythology, History, Natural Philosophy, Botany and Astronomy. Music, Drawing and Painting, very rarely attained by ladies.

This Academy is in one of the most pleasant and healthy villages in the Southern Country. Such a situation, under Teachers so amply qualified for the instruction of young ladies, will, no doubt, attract the attention of parents and guardians; and the Trustees pledge themselves that the strictest attention shall be paid to the morals as well as the library improvement of the Students.

WM. DISMUKES, *Pres't.*
W. F. SMITH. *Sec'y.*

ANSON COUNTY, N. CAROLINA, February 11, 1823. } 38:4w.

N. B.—The Male Department is now in successful operation, under the superintendance of Mr. G. W. Hathaway, who has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees

☞ **Young Ladies can** be accommodated with board at the house of the Tutoress at $40 per Session, to be paid in advance.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and cancel their dues, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection Should this *second* intimation be disregarded, the accounts of those indebted will most assuredly be increased by costs, and that shortly. DUNCAN SMITH.

Feb. 27, 1823 39 4t

CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.

About 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months, on all sums exceeding $500, and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal anhual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in het same manner, Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnec ssary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained a Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of smal craft are employed in navigating the river, one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accom date the place. The site of the Town is elevated, a ry and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.
JAMES COIT,
Agents for the Chatham Town Company

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man of good connections, who understands accounts, and can produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety and integrity.

Apply at this Office.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

Selling Off at Cost,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

BELONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER,

CONSISTING OF

Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers
Wine and Jelly Glasses
Decanters, Quarts and Pints
Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Salt Stands
China Teapots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

With a Very Complete Assortment of

Earthen Ware,

Suitable for town and country trade.

Any person wishing to engage in the above business, may meet with a Bargain, by purchasing the whole Stock.

Country Merchants wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the Goods.

☞ Packing warranted to go safe.

Wm. Tams.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

March 13. 41 3m

Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, March Term, 1823, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM WARDEN, deceased, late of the town of Fayetteville, merchant—Notice is hereby given, to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of a recovery. Those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment.

JOHN M'LERAN, Admr.

Fayetteville, 12th March, 1823.

Further Notice.

ON Monday the 14th of April next, will be offered for sale at Auction, at the store lately occupied by William Warden, decd. on Person street, all his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large supply of Saddlery, Harness Mounting, &c. and a quantity of ready made work in that line.

At the same time, after the sale of the Goods is completed, will be sold the unexpired Lease of the two Lots on Person street, with the Buildings thereon, lately occupied as a Store and Saddlers Shop.

Also, on Thursday the 17th, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, agreeably to an Order of Cumberland County Court, a number of valuable NEGROES, among which is a first rate Saddler. At the same time and place will be sold all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the deceased.

Terms of Sale, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved Security.

JOHN M'LERAN, Admr.

March 12th, 1823 41 4w

Rail Way, at Campbelton.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M at the Town House,

The Lot & Warehouse,

together with all the improvements for the contemplated Rail Way attached thereto, situated south of the Bridge at Campbelton, being the property of the late Abrm. Stevens, dec.

ALSO,

Pew No. 11 in the Presbyterian Church, belonging as above.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, and approved security required.

J. BIRDSALL, Ex'r.

March 13. 41 tdos

Carriage Driver Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Man, who can Drive and take care of Horses well.

Robt. Donaldson.

Feb. 13. 37:tf

Foreign.

[From late French Papers.]

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Cortes Extraordinary, Jan. 9—In the sitting of this day, the following circular, addressed to the Spanish Ministers, &c. at the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, was read and approved.

"The government of H. M. C. Majesty, have received a communication dated —— from the court where you represent his Majesty, to its envoy at Madrid, and a copy of it is sent to you for your information The Spanish government referring to a future occasion the public and solemn declaration, to other nations, of the sentiments, the principles, and the determinations of the generous people whom they represent and the justice of their cause, content themselves at present with saying—

1. The Spanish nation is governed by a Constitution solemnly recognized by the Emperor of all the Russias in the year 1812

2. Those Spaniards, friends to their country, who proclaim at the commencement of the year 1812. that Constitution which was overthrown by violence in 1814 are not perjured men, but enjoy that glory, which none can tarnish, of having been the instruments who accomplished the prayers of the nation.

3. The Constitutional King of Spain enjoys the full exercise of those rights that are secured to him by the fundamental laws of the country, and every thing alledged to the contrary is the invention of the enemies of Spain, who are blinded by their love of detraction.

4 The Spanish nation has never interfered with the institutions nor the internal government of any other people.

5 Whatever remedies are necessary for any evils under which Spain labours it is for herself alone to discover and apply.

6 Such evils are not the effect of the Constitution, but are produced by those who seek to destroy that Constitutions.

7 The Spanish nation will never allow any foreign power to intermeddle with their affairs.

8. The Government of his Majesty will not deviate from that path which is marked out by their own duty, the honor of the nation and an invariable adhesion to the Constitution that was sworn to in 1812.

'You are authorized to make a verbal communication of this despatch to the Minister of State of the court where you are placed, and to deliver him a copy if he should demand one. His Majesty hopes that your prudence, zeal and patriotism will inspire you with that firmness which is worthy of the name of a Spaniard, and which is necessary to meet the importance of present circumstance'

The President of the Cortes addressed that assembly after the reading of the above circular—

"The Cortes have heard the communication from his Majesty's government. which has just been read to them—faithful to their oaths and worthy of the people whom they represent, they will suffer no one to alter or modify the Constitution under which they live, unless such alteration be made by the formal consent of the nation according to established law.

'The Cortes will afford to the government of his Majesty every means necessary to repel the aggressions of those powers who shall dare to make any attempts upon the liberty, the independence and the glory of the heroic Spanish Nation, or upon the dignity and splendor of the Constitutional throne of his Majesty.'—(Loud plaudits from the deputies and the gallery.)

M. Galiano read the following resolution—

'The Cortes resolve to make the communication just received from his Majesty the basis of their proceedings; and to transmit a message to his Majesty, assuring him of the firmness of the representatives of the nation, (faithful interpreters of the wishes of their constituents) of their intention to support the country and independence of the constitutional throne, the sovereignty and rights of the people, and constitution under which they live—pledging themselves further to submit to any sacrifices to attain these objects, knowing that such sacrifices will be made with enthusiasm by all Spaniards, who would rather endure any thing than bear with those who wish to sully their honor or prostrate their liberty.'

All the deputies rose to support this resolution, and loud *vivas* of the *free nation*—the *constitution*—the *national congress* and the *constitutional government* resounded on all sides.

M. Bertrand de Lis rose to speak, but it being remarked to him that the resolution of M. Galiano was unanimously carried, the President again addressed the Cortes.

'The Cortes have shown their unanimity in a solemn manner. Their principles and opinions are unchangeable as to this declaration I declare, therefore, that the proposition of M Galiano is approved by which the spanish nation and all Europe may know what our determination is and what are the measures that we will take to assure the triumph of that Constitution, from which we will never separate ourselves.' Loud and enthusiastic cheering.

M. Galiano proceeded—'I have a question to ask of the Minister, not wishing however that he should commit either his prudence or a proper reserve—I wish to know, if in consequence of the offensive notes presented by foreign ministers, they have had passports sent to them for expressions used by their masters so opposed to Spanish honor and the cause of liberty!' The minister promptly replied—that such passports had not been sent to the ministers.

In the course of the sitting M. Galiano proposed that a memorial of the opinions and resolutions of the Cortes shoul l be drawn up and printed in all the languages of Europe, and profusely dispersed among all its people, that the world migh know and understand that if the Spanish Nation desired peace, still she was prepared for war—and that they are ready to make again the same sacrifices that they have formerly made rather than suffer the smallest infringement of their independence, or retrench one line of the Constitution. "Let us imitate, said he, the patriots of antiquity, and say to the nations of the earth—Behold! there is peace—and there is war—make your choice." (Loud acclamations.)

The propoistion of M. Galiano was carried by acclamation—and the President adjourned the sitting, crying out *long live the Constitution*—which was repeated with the cries of *liberty for ever—long live the heroes of the Cabezas—the national representation—the government.* These exclamations were repeated by an immense crowd that was collected around the palace of the Cortes.

[It is to be remarked that the name of the King was never cheered upon any of these occasions, which we may view as a pretty decisive proof that there is not much feeling or regard for him in the Cortes, or among the people.]

From the Charleston Courier, March 14.

'Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.'

Debate in the Cortes of Spain, January 9, on the resolutions of the Spanish Government, in relation to the demands of the Holy Alliance—translated for the *Courier*, from the *Paris Journal du Commerce*, of the 18th January.

The President—The Assembly has heard the report which has just been made by the ministry. Faithful to our oaths, and worthy of the people whom we represent, we will never permit any change or modification by others, of the Constitution under which we exist. The Cortes will afford to the government of His Majesty, every means of repelling the aggression of those powers which may dare to assail the liberty, the independence, the glory, of the heroic nation of Spain, and the splendor of the throne of its Constitutional King. [Loud applause from the Deputies, and cheering from the crowded galleries.]

M. Galiano (the Minister)—I submit to the Cortes, that in consequence of the communication just received from his Majesty, they address a message to the King, apprizing him of the decision of the National Representatives, to sustain with all their means, the renown and the independence of the constitutional throne of Spain—the sovereignty & the rights of the nation—and of the constitution which governs it; and that to support these sacred privileges, they are ready to decree all necessary supplies, certain that every possible sacrifice will be made with enthusiasm, by every Spaniard, and that to a man they will cheerfully endure death, rather than compromise their honor or their liberty. [Here the Cortes unanimously rose to second this proposition, while the hall and the galleries resounded with acclamations of "Long live the free nation! long live the constitution! long live the National Congress!"]

The President—It is superfluous to second a proposition, which is thus unanimously and solemnly adopted. It is proper that it should be thus approved, because it makes known to the Spanish nation, and to the entire world, what decision and what measures it should adopt to preserve that constitution, of which it must never suffer itself to be deprived. [The most enthusiastic applause.]

M. Galiano—I wish to know whether their passports have been furnished to the Ministers of these Powers, who have manifested sentiments so contrary to the honor of Spain, and the cause of liberty.

M. S. Miguel—replied, they had not yet been delivered.

M. Arguelles—I will not attempt to weaken in any degree the profound impression which the proposition of M. Galiano has made upon myself—upon all the Cortes, and the people of Madrid. It accords with the wisdom and firmness of the Cortes, and expresses the unanimous will of the nation. I propose that the ministry be charged with presenting, as early as possible to the Cortes, the projet of the message to his Majesty, which, until then be delayed. It is not possible to describe the impression which the hearing of these diplomatic notes has produced among us all—of which I reserve myself to speak hereafter. But while the government has availed itself wisely of its constitutional powers, the Congress ought to express the free and deliberate will of its members; so that there may be formed a rallying point to the nation, which it has the honor to represent in this great crisis.—(Applause by the Cortes and the people.) I think we ought to suspend the manifestation of our sentiments, lest it be said by our enemies, that we have acted under the impression of the moment, and that our resolution was deprived of the august solemnity which should accompany a glorious and magnanimous decision.

M. Galiano—The emotion produced in the Cortes by this event, unprecedented in the annals of Spain—the solemn spectacle of unanimous self devotion which the representatives of the nation this day exhibit, furnish me with new and interesting themes. I might dwell longer, as I intended, on the nature of these obnoxious foreign notes; but I have been precluded from this unnecessary task, by the sublime sympathy of the Cortes—worthy of the Spanish hearts in their bosoms—unanimously, and by acclamation, adopting my proposal. Under our present feelings, our decision might, by our enemies, be deemed impetuous and precipitate. Let us exhibit it to the world, calm, dignified, and worthy of the Spanish nation—which should appear great, moderate, and magnanimous, when it sees itself the unprovoked object of disgraceful enmity. I propose that the committee to draw the message to the King, do report it to the Cortes in the accustomed form, within forty eight hours—that it be printed in all the languages that are alive—that it be profusely distributed through every part of Spain—so that the whole earth may know, that Spain desires peace, but fears not war.—That she is disposed to repeat the glorious sacrifices she has already made, rather than suffer an attack on her independence, or depart a step from her constitutional system. Let us act like the great freemen of antiquity—and say to the nations which attempt to menace us—"Choose for yourselves, be it peace or war!" (Loud applause.)

The President—I appoint the Ministry to prepare the message, and I add to them M. Arguelles, (of the hitherto opposite party.)

M. Arguelles—This is an honor I do not deserve, & did not anticipate.

M. Galiano.—I hope that M. Arguelles may be added. We have often differed, unhappily, on other occasions—but I wish the nation to see, that when our country is in danger, all of us think alike.

Here terminated this memorable debate, worthy of the best days of Greece and of Rome—honorable in the extreme to the Cortes and to Spain—honorable to the age in which we live, and destined to shine in history, while there is a living leaf of laurel on the earth.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.

London, January 15.

We have every reason to believe that Government has succeeded in the important and delicate negociation in which it has been recently engaged with the Court of Spain, respecting the very extensive capture of vessels and property belonging to British subjects, in the West Indies and on the coasts of South America. The arrangement of this affair formed a very material part of Sir W. A'Court's mission to Madrid, and his instruction evidently must have been of a very pointed kind. Aware of the difficult game he had to play, our negotiator kept back the claims with which he was entrusted, *till* the Madrid Cabinet, as well as the Spanish people generally, had been made acquainted with the exertions of England to counteract the league formed in Verona against the liberties of the Peninsula—a service which it was natural to expect would excite a corresponding degree of gratitude The early stages of the negociation no doubt were boisterous; but the Spanish Ministry at length consented to restore all property unlawfully taken away from British subjects in the prosecution of the blockade system against South America, by vessels belonging to the Spanish Crown or privateers regularly commissioned by proper authorities in contradistinction to the pirates with which the West India seas continued to be infested. Of course, this arrangement includes the property captured by General Morales, and in its effects, amounts to an avowal that the blockade hitherto denounced on paper, as existing along an immense line of coast, without a corresponding naval armament to enforce it, will cease to be a pretext for capture, and consequently no longer serve as a plea for a number of lawless buccaneers, over whom the Spanish Governors could have no controul in the numerous bays and creeks to which they can resort. This understanding, therefore, we have every reason to believe, aided also by the vigilance and exertions of the United States Government, will tend to put an end to the piracies so long complained of; although, to render this desirable object the more effectual, the North American Authorities must devise some plan to prevent their own citizens from building and selling to these buccaneers, the fast sailing vessels, in which they carry on their predatory acts, as most of them are North American built. This is no doubt a difficult thing in a free country like the United States; yet if no legal preventive can be adopted we hope, at least, the press there will use all its moral power, and second the wishes of the general Government.—*Chronicle.*

Let us for a moment, and for the sake of argument, assume one fact; that, the definitive answer of the Spanish Government to the Notes of the Continental Monarchs is one of defiance. Can any one believe that such a decision would induce the Allied Powers to abandon the practical application of the principle which they have so solemnly consecrated? Would they give to revolution so signal, so fatal a triumph, as to show that they dare not grapple with it, and that they themselves are powerful only when their arch enemy is weak? Would they, too, cover themselves, their councils, and their cause, with the ridicule of Europe?

Our opinion therefore remains unaltered, because the grounds upon which it was originally formed, remains unchanged. Events must determine whether we have viewed those grounds erroneously, or otherwise.—They lie open to every man's observation as well as to our own. We have simply reasoned from facts and circumstances which were of public notoriety. If any one will undertake to prove, from these same facts and circumstances, that Spain may defy her enemies and that her enemies may recede without loss of honor, and without danger to the great principles which they are united to assert, then we shall see cause to doubt the soundness of our opinion. If it shall ultimately happen, too, that the Revolutionists conclude nothing, the Allies obtain nothing, yet the latter come out of the business as erect as they entered into it, then we shall not only make our recantation, but confess that the age of miracles is not past. There lies the real gist of the question; it is the single point upon which we have steadily fixed ourselves; we shall continue to do so till the matter assumse some new aspect We wish not for war, and it is well known our own Government is anxious for the maintenance of peace. But the policy of the British Cabinet is a consideration wholly distinct from the situation in which its Allies have placed themselves; and as its influence has manifestly not been sufficient to prevent the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, from issuing such a document as the Circular in question, to which it seems England was no party, though she had her representative at Verona, it may be that it will fall infar short of the progress of whatever measurers are contemplated as the result of that Circular.—*Courier.*

Latest from South America—Relf's Gazette of the 5th inst. contains intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 10th Jan. brought by the brig Clio, arrived at New Castle, Del The sum of the political information is given in the following extracts of a letter from the Captain of the Clio;

"The government of Buenos Ayres appears to be established on correct and liberal principles, affording protection to individual safety and property. Confidence in the wisdom of its measures has manifested itself already by the rapid increase of domestic industry, and the almost unlimited commerce which she enjoys with all the world. The port, although spacious, was crowded with vessels, displaying the flags of those nations to which they respectively belong; among them might be recognized American, English, French Dutch, Portuguese &c. The valuable assorted cargoes thus introduced created a commercial rivalship never before experienced at Buenos Ayres.

"Since the establishment of the Independence of Buenos Ayres, the tide of emigration has flowed with great rapidity, and it has become the residence of some of the first artizans and mechanics of the old and new world; it is natural to suppose, therefore, that if party dissensions and local prejudices should give way to a well organized system of things, this country, possessing all the advantages which nature could bestow, ere long would assume a very high and commanding station among the nations of the world.

"The United States! the only nation that has recognised the Independence of Buenos Ayres! is held by the Government and the people in great estimation, and they very much approve of the principles of their Constitution; indeed in some of the acts of government they have approached as near as possible to the spirit of that instrument.

"It appears to be the policy and interest of the government of Buenos Ayres as well as that of the United States that there should be a perfect understanding between them, as their interest in a commercial point of view are nearly the same, especially if founded on principles of reciprocity, advantages might result highly advantageous to both countries; hence the appointment of a Minister by the government of the United States to Buenos Ayres might tend to promote this important object.

"It may with propriety be added that since the Independence of Buenos Ayres has been established, the change is much for the better, and if followed up the period is not far distant when the present generation and posterity will enjoy the happy effects of it."

The Indians in the vicinity of the town had been arrested in their depredations with some loss. Montevideo, by the latest accounts, remained in possession of the Portuguese troops, but was expected to surrender to the Brazilian forces. Accounts from Chili were received about the 1st January at Buenos Ayres stating that Valparaiso had been entirely destroyed, and Coquimbo much injured by an earthquake, which caused the loss of many lives, and very great suffering and distress.

"Markets had been good at Lima, particularly for flour. The brig Ontario, Capt Erwin, of Philadelphia, had been there and sold her flour at $36 per bbl. and on board, but it had fallen to $12, in consequence of the favorable appearance of the crops in the Pacific. Some expeditions had sailed from Buenos Ayres for Lima with flour, previous to the account received of the decline in prices.

"Flour had also fallen at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of a heavy duty which the government had imposed on it of $5 25 per barrel. The last sales were at $13 on shore; no sales could be effected on board. Their harvest had every appearance of being an extraordinary one, and there was a large quantity of flour on hand, sufficient for the consumption of the place for a long time."

PORTUGAL.

From the Courier Francais (by express.)

LISBON, Jan. 3.

In a sitting of the Cortes, on the 31st Dec. the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that His Most Faithful Majesty having required from the friendship of Great Britain a frank declaration of the extent to which she would countenance her at this moment, when menaced by the formidable league of four great powers, has received from the British minister the following confidential reply:

"The English Government having solemnly declared in the face of the world, that it does not assume the existence of a right of intervention in the internal concerns of other states, England will feel herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succour of which it may stand in need, as often as its independence may be menaced by any other power, in any manner whatever. This promise, which is only the repetition of that which England has made under other circumstances and at various times, has no relation, and can have none, with our political institutions; its object being simply to declare that those institutions have not changed, in any manner, the relations which heretofore existed between the two countries. "Such, gentlemen, is the *ultimatum* of Great Britain. All Europe will see what we have to expect from that power, in the great struggle in which we may be engaged."

Bayonne papers to the 15th inst. reached us this forenoon. The passage of Couriers between Madrid and Paris is very frequent, particularly commercial expresses. The greatest disorder prevails among the scattered bands of the Army of the Faith, who fly before the Constitutional troops when attacked, and lay waste the country.—Their ranks are, however, rapidly thinning, and within the last three weeks upwards of 1200 men have abandoned them—the Army of the Faith was defeated at Estella on the 9th inst. and the remainder fled in great disorder to the mountains of Laborondia.—Gen. O'Donnel is at Bayonne, and Gen. Queseda is also expected there from Paris.

The letters from Madrid painte, in glowing colors the enthusiasm of the nation in favor of the Constitutional system, and the firm determination to make any sacrifice rather than submit to foreign interference.

The new levies are every where made with the greatest order and regularity; and in many places after the drawing lots for the number required was finished, groups of young men cried out "let us all march at once if the country has need of us." A general confidence is entertained that in case France should declare war, Spain has nothing to fear with respect to pecuniary resources; it is presumed that the immense amount of the national domains will be considered as ample security for any loan that may be found necessary. Much reliance is placed on a neighboring power, which cannot see with indifference the Peninsula invaded by the French troops; and there is no sacrifice or concession which Spain is not willing to make in favor of the power in question."

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.

Capt. Ross, arrived on Saturday from Kingston and Havana, brings the information that just before he left the latter place, a boat with eight men had arrived at the Reglas. They had escaped from being captured by the U. S. schr. Revenge. Lieut. Levy. The story current in Havana, coming from these men was, that the Revenge came across their schooner, (a piratical vessel) a short time ago off the Isle of Pines and that an action commenced between the two vessels, which they say lasted for four hours. The Revenge proved too much for the pirate—and the captain with one arm shot off, and seven men, took to their boat to save themselves, and got into the harbor of Havana. A great many were killed and wounded on board their vessel, which the Revenge succeeded in securing.

The prize is said to be the Hebe, and is a very fast schooner, that has done a great deal of mischief in the trade of piracy. She was cut out of the harbor of Havana a long time ago, and is the same vessel that plundered the British Brig Victoria. She mounted one gun, and had a crew of forty or fifty men on board.

The fellows who escaped from the Revenge told their story very openly in the Havana, and walked about the town entirely unmolested.

A circumstance that strengthens the account of the above capture is that a British vessel had been in company with the Revenge at the Caymans, a short time since, Lieutenant Levy told her captain that he meant to proceed immediately for the Isle of Pines, to see if he could not fall in with some pirates in the neighbourhood. *C. Mercury.*

Domestic.

From the Charleston Courier.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the quantity of Tonnage entered and cleared in and from the respective States and Territories, for the year ending on the 30th Septem 1822.

States, &c.	Tonnage. Am. Vessels. Entd.	Cl'd.	For. Ves. Ent'd.	Cl'd.
Maine	66766	105280	402	[illegible]
N.Hampshr.	11952	8840	44	[illegible]
Massach'tts.	176627	135854	754	[illegible]
Vermont	854	854	2	[illegible]
Rh. Island.	30671	24486	194	[illegible]
Connecticut	18516	17422		[illegible]
New-York	217538	185666	2247	2[illegible]
N. Jersey	1042	2302		[illegible]
Pennsylva.	78049	70846	727	[illegible]
Delaware	3643	4032	141	[illegible]
Maryland	56537	58790	855	[illegible]
Dis. Colum.	11986	15225	348	[illegible]
Virginia	16301	36152	432	[illegible]
N. Carolina	23760	30[illegible]	1208	[illegible]
S. Carolina	31900	4[illegible]	1445	[illegible]
Georgia	12782	33[illegible]	749	[illegible]
Mississippi	4193	[illegible]		[illegible]
Louisiana	29947	3[illegible]	21357	2[illegible]
U. S. Ter.	895	[illegible]	171	[illegible]
TOTALS,	787961	813[illegible]	100541	[illegible]

An estimate of the quantity of *Raw Cotton* spun in the United States, and number of spindles in each State, extracted from official returns of the Marshals employed to take the Census of 1820.

States.	Pounds o Cotton annually spun.	Number of Spindles.
Maine	56500	3679
New Hampshire	412100	15[illegible]
Massachusetts,	16[illegible]1796	3[illegible]
Rhode Island	1944220	6[illegible]
Connecticut	897835	29[illegible]
Vermont	117250	5[illegible]
New York	1412495	3316[illegible]
New Jersey	648800	18134
Pennsylvania	1062753	1[illegible]
Delaware	428800	11[illegible]
Maryland	849000	2[illegible]
Virginia	3000	[illegible]
North Carolina	18000	2[illegible]
South Carolina	46449	583
Kentucky	360951	8[illegible]
Ohio	81360	1[illegible]
Total	9945609	251573

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 11.

The result of the late attempt to hold a Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, has been truly unfortunate. And from the disposition manifested by that nation, there is but little hope that the meeting in August next will be more successful.

The Commissioners, we understand, under the expectation that the Indians would at least attend at the Agency and hear what might be urged in favor of selling their lands, procured a large supply of provisions & had tents built. Some few did attend but so scrupulously did they observe the orders in Council which had been previously passed, that, although the weather was very inclement, they would not touch a ration, or venture in the inside of a tent. We could wish that civilized society should always present such examples of obedience to the laws of the land.

A deputation of the Commissioners waited on Hicks, the Principal Chief, and remonstrated with him on the course that had been pursued by the nation. He heard them through their story very attentively, and dryly asked: "Will you give us two Dollars per acre for our land?" Being answered in the negative, he said "Very well, we know its value and will keep it—as for the claims your people have against us, we do not regard them. We can pay them without selling our land, whenever they are properly presented" These things are most formidable indications that the People of Georgia must be contented with what land they have already got, unless they adopt the idea of a certain titled son of Mars, who shall be nameless for the present, that Indians stand in the same relation to white men as the wild beasts of the wilderness, and that it is competent for the latter to drive the former from their possessions by force whenever *deceive* fail of their usual effect. *Journal.*

We learn from Vandalia, the seat of government of the State of Illinois, that the new brick building, erected for a State Bank, was consumed by fire on the last Tuesday in January, together with all the books of the Bank, and the books and records of the Auditor's office, which was kept in the same building; also all the books and records of the Land Office at that place. This accident must be productive of consequences greatly to be deprecated.—*Nat. Int.*

New Orleans, Feb. 17.

Loss of the Steam Boat Tennessee.

The Tennessee left New Orleans for Louisville on Sunday, the 2d inst. with 16 cabin and about 160 deck passengers, and a cargo estimated at eighty thousand dollars. At Natchez, the number of deck passengers was increased to about 180, whence she departed on Thursday, the 6th inst. with 180 persons on board; on the evening of Saturday, the 8th, being about 180 miles above Natchez, the unforeseen and terrible accident occurred, which is detailed in the statement of the surviving passengers below, by which the boat and cargo were entirely and almost instantly lost; upwards of thirty persons drowned, and the remaining individuals of the passengers and crew with difficulty saved from sharing the same fate. The night proved very boisterous, accompanied by a thick fall of snow, and many who had escaped a watery grave by clinging to bushes and trees, or by getting into the marshes, narrowly escaped perishing from the severity of the weather. It gratifies us to learn, that the same humane & manly qualities which have distinguished Captain Campbell through life, are still awarded to him on this occasion, and the survivors while they speak in the highest terms of his ability and uniform fulness as a commander, attribute to

fits exertions the preservation of many of those who must have perished but for the continued search among the marshes and bushes which was continued during the remainder of the night.

Cabin passengers lost.---Mr. Nouvelle, of Lexington, Ky; J. W. Pool, of Baltimore; J. Mayhin, of Philadelphia; Mr, Caruthers, of Tennessee.

Deck Passengers.---Mrs. Manskin and child; George Sanders; Samuel Cooper; David Nave; John Kisby; Samuel Henceley; Alexander Stewart, 1st Engineer; John Kepler, 2d do.; —— Terley, Fireman; negro James, 2d. Cook; negro Fanny, Steward; Agnes, a negro woman, belonging to Mrs. Shields; a negro woman and two boys, belonging to passengers.

It is supposed by the captain and passengers that from 10 to 15 deck passengers have perished, whose names are not known.

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1823

Late Foreign Intelligence....We devote a considerable portion of our present number to copious extracts from the European papers furnished by the late arrivals, which our readers will find highly interesting. Besides the Lucies at Charleston, an arrival at Baltimore, and subsequently another at New York, bring English dates of 4th January, but these furnish little if any addition to the intelligence received by the Lucies. The great length of the several important political documents which emanated from the Congress at Verona, prevents us from copying them at large, but the following extracts, it is presumed, will be found sufficiently copious to enable our readers to form a just conception of the views and feelings of the Allied Monarchs in regard to the *propriety* of their future intervention in the general affairs of Europe.

The confederate manifesto of Russia, Prussia and Austria, which contains the joint sentiments of these august legitimates, was promulgated in the form of a circular, immediately on the termination of the proceedings at Verona, and addressed to their respective Envoys at the several European Courts. It commences with a view of the affairs of Italy, and proceeds to announce the determination of the Monarchs to diminish the Army of Occupation, in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and gradually to withdraw their auxiliary troops from the Piedmontese territory. Their Majesties seem to arrogate no small portion of merit for their 'frank and loyal intentions' towards the *misguided* Neapolitans; and the magnanimous objects which prompted their interference, are thus enumerated:

"To resist revolution; to prevent the disorders, the crimes, and the innumerable calamities which it beckoned upon all Italy; to establish order and peace; *to furnish to the legitimate governments the support which they had a right to claim;* such was the sole object of the thoughts and efforts of the Monarchs."

The circular then proceeds to notice the revolt of the Greeks in the following strain:

"An event of major importance broke out towards the end of the latter assembly. What the revolutionary genius had begun in the Western Peninsula, what it had attempted in Italy, it succeeded in executing at the Eastern extremity of Europe. At the same period that the military revolt of Naples and Piedmont gave way at the approach of a regular force, the brand of insurrection was hurled into the midst of the Ottoman Empire. The coincidence of the events could leave no doubt upon the identity of their origin. The same evil reproducing itself upon so many different points, and always under forms and with a language analogous, although under different pretexts, betrayed, too evidently, the common focus from whence it issued. The persons who directed this movement flattered themselves that they should draw advantage from it, to sow division in the councils of the powers, and to neutralize the forces which fresh dangers might call to other points of Europe. This hope was deceived,

What follows relates entirely to Spain, and may be considered as an official *exposé* of the liberal principles, on which the whole machinery of the Holy Alliance is based, and an open avowal of their determination to repress the aspirings of political freedom, in whatever quarter of the European continent these may appear.

"Other events entitled to the deep solicitude of the Monarchs fixed their views upon the deplorable situation of the Western Peninsula of Europe.

"Spain has undergone the fate reserved for all countries which have the misfortune to seek for prosperity in ways that never lead to it. She now runs round in the fatal circle of her revolution; of a revolution that misled or perverse men pretended to represent as a benefit, and even as the triumph of an enlightened age. All the Governments have been witnesses of the efforts which these men have made to persuade their cotemporaries that this revolution was the necessary and happy fruit of the progress of civilization, and the means by which it was effected and support the finest display of a generous patriotism. If civilization could have for its end the destruction of society, and if it could be admitted that the military force might with impunity seize the direction of the Empires of which it was only called to maintain the internal and external peace, certainly the Spanish revolution would have claims to the admiration of ages, and the military revolt of the isle of Leon might serve as a model to reformers. But truth has not delayed to resume her rights, and Spain has furnished, at the expense of her welfare and her glory, one melancholy example more of the infallible consequences of every attempt against the eternal laws of the moral world.

"The legitimate power enchained, and itself serving as an instrument to subvert all rights and legal liberties; all classes of the population shaken by the revolutionary commotion; arbitrariness and oppression exercised under the forms of law; a kingdom surrendered to every species of convulsion anddisorder; rich colonies justifying their emancipation by the same maxims upon which the mother country has founded her public right, and which she tries in vain to condemn in another hemisphere; civil war consuming the last resources of the State; such is the picture presented by the actual situation of Spain; such are the misfortunes which afflict a loyal people, and worthy of a better fate; such in fine is the direct cause of the well-founded disquietude which so many united elements of tumult and confusion have necessarily inspired in the countries immediately contiguous to the Peninsula. If ever there arose in the bosom of civilization a power inimical to conservative principles, inimical especially to those which form the basis of the European alliance, it is Spain in her present disorganization.

"Could the Monarchs contemplate with indifference so many evils accumulated upon a country, and accompanied with so many dangers to others?—Having nothing to consult upon this weighty question but their own judment and conscience, they necessarily asked themselves, whether in a state of things that every day threatens to render more cruel and more alarming, they were allowed to remain tranquil spectators, to lend even by the presence of their representatives the false colour of a tacit approbation to the acts of a faction determined to undertake every thing for the maintenance of their pernicious power. Their decision could not be doubted. Their Envoys have received orders to quit the Peninsula.

"Whatever may be the consequences of this step, the Monarchs will have proved to Europe that nothing can induce them to draw back before a determination sanctioned by their innate conviction. The more they avow friendship to his Most Catholic Majesty, and interest in the welfare of a nation, that has been distinguished by so many virtues, and such grandeur in more than one period of their history, the more they perceive the necessity of pursuing the course they have adopted, and which they know how to abide by.

"You will be convinced by the foregoing statement that the principles which have constantly guided the Monarchs in the grand questions of order and stability, to which the events of the present day give such high importance, have not been falsified in their present recent transactions. Their union, essentially founded upon these principles, far from growing weaker, acquires from time to time more cohesion and strength. It would be superfluous to avenge again the loyalty and benevolence of their intentions upon the despicable calumnies which are daily refuted by facts to their just value. All Europe must at length acknowledge that the march pursued by the Monarchs is equally in harmony with the independence and strength of Governments, and the rightly understood interests of the people. They only regard as enemies, those who conspire against the legitimate authority of the one, and impose upon the good faith of the other, to drag them into a common abyss. The wishes of the Monarchs are directed solely towards peace; but this peace, however firmly established among the Powers, cannot spread over society the plentitude of its benefit, whilst the fermentation which agitates the public mind in more than one country, is kept up by the treacherous suggestion and criminal attempts of a faction who wish for nothing but revolutions and subversions; whilst the Chiefs and instruments of this faction, whether they march openly, attacking thrones and institutions, or work in darkness, organizing sinister projects, preparing conspiracies or poisoning public opinion, will not cease to torment the people by the gloomy and false picture of the present, and by chimerical alarms relative to the future. The most wise measures of the Government will not prosper, the best combined ameliorations will not be crowned with success; confidence in short will not revive among men, till these hatchers of odious plots shall be reduced to complete impotency; and the Monarchs will not think that they have fulfilled their noble task before they have torn from them the arms which they might turn against the tranquility of the world.

"In making known to the Cabinet to which you are accredited, the information and declarations which the present document contains, you will take care at the same time to state what the Monarchs regard as the indispensable condition of the accomplishment of their benevolent wishes. To secure to Europe, with the peace which she enjoys beneath the ægis of treaties, that state of calm and stability, without which there is no real prosperity for the nations, they ought to reckon upon the sincere and constant support of all the Governments. It is in the name of their chief interests, it is in the name of the preservation of social order, and in the name of future generations that they claim it. May they all be impressed with this grand truth, that the power placed in their hands is a sacred, deposit, of which they have an account to render both to their people and to posterity, and that they incur a heavy responsibility in yielding to errors or listening to counsels, which, sooner or later, will put it out of their power to save their subjects from the misfortunes which they themselves have prepared for them. The Monarchs gladly believe that they shall find every where in those who are called to exercise the supreme authority, under whatever form it may be, real allies allies not respecting less the spirit and principles, than the letter and positive stipulations of the acts which form in the present day the basis of the European system; and they flatter themselves that their words will be regarded as a new pledge of their firm and invariable resolutions to consecrate to the safety of Europe all the means that Providence has placed at their disposal.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of, etc."

In connection with the foregoing documents, are the separate declarations of the three Cabinets to their respective Ambassadors at the Spanish Court. Having the same cause to support, the sentiments breathed throughout these memorials are strictly in accordance with those advanced in the Circular. It is the language alone that varies; the import is the same;—Indeed, the arguments adopted in each, bear a similarity so striking, that the heart and the head which dictated the one, were active agents in the concoction of all. They are characterized by the same determined hostility to revolutionary movements.—The same spirit of overbearing despotism intimately pervades the whole—and these with similar details of justifying statements and exciting causes, profusely blended with the usual cant of court hypocrisy, form the political dough from which has been kneaded this unholy batch of legitimate diplomacy.

Cultivation of Hemp.—The attention of our Agricultural readers will be amply repaid by the perusal of an essay on our last page, which decidedly recommends the introduction of *Hemp* as an article of profitable culture in the eastern part of the State of Tennessee. The climate and soil of a large portion of North-Carolina is equally adapted to the growth of the Hemp plant, which fact has been frequently ascertained by actual experiment, not, however, on a scale sufficiently extensive to test its advantages. We are not prepared to say that the deductions of the essayist are all practically correct, but acceding every reasonable calculation, the result in favor of Hemp, as a crop, in preference to those usually cultivated in this State, is decidedly such as to warrant the belief that the article of Hemp, might, with great propriety and success be adopted into the usual rotation of a back country farm. Whilst Cotton, Corn, or Tobacco, at the present prices, barely remunerate the Farmer for the actual expenses of cultivation, any thing which offers a better compensation for the exertions of agricultural industry, is at least worthy a fair enquiry. We would recommend the subject to the investigation of some of our Agricultural Societies.

New-York Exchange. It is contemplated to erect a spacious Exchange in the city of New York; and three hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed for that purpose principally, by the Public Offices. The site of the building alone, it is supposed, will cost the whole of that sum, as it must necessarily be located in the business part of the city, where lots are most difficult to be obtained.

Commodore Porter's Squadron.—Accounts have been received, by way of Savannah, that the Squadron under the command of Commodore Porter, had reached Key West, the place of rendezvous, in safety.

Wilmington, March 15.

We have heretofore stated, that the Board of Internal Improvements had decided, that the sum appropriated for clearing out the Flats below the town of Wilmington, were sufficient for that purpose, and had authorised the State Engineer to contract with persons for the execution of the work. We now have the pleasure of informing our readers, that a contract has been entered into, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the Legislature and the directions of the Board, for the sum of $15,000; and that the contractors will proceed immediately to the execution of the work. Should success attend the experiment, and of this we have not the least doubt, the advantages will be great, not only to the town, but the whole State. The ill treatment that the portion of our citizens have received, who have been in the habit of trading in Virginia, is certainly a very great inducement to wish success to the undertaking.

Cape Fear Recorder.

The English Squadron.—By the schr. News, Captain Thompson, we hear that Sir Edward Owen arrived at Barbadoes on the 5th, and sailed on the 8th of February, with a Squadron of two frigates and five sloops of war—destination not known—The circumstance of other vessels being from the late accounts, fitting out and sailing from England to join Sir Edward, we may rationally conclude, that the English government has some important object in view; or at any rate, that she is determined to watch her neighbors.

—*Ib.*

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Stations of the Preachers for the present year, in the following Districts:

BROAD RIVER DISTRICT—Henry Bass, P.E.

Reedy River—B. Smith; Saml. Sewell
Enoree—Tillman Snead; Adam Wyrick.
Sandy River—C. Betts; G. W. Huckabee.
Columbia—Nicholas Talley.
Camden—Reuben Tucker.
Santee—Thos. Mabry; Henry Seagrist.
Wateree—Travis Owen; D. N. Burkhatter.
Newberry—Robert Adams.

PEE DEE DISTRICT—W.M. Kennedy, P. E.

Linche's Creek—J. Taylor; M. Peurifoy.
Black River—N. Ware; M. Turrentine.
Little Pee Dee—J. Boswell; M. M'Pherson.
Brunswick—E. Calaway; J. W. Townsend.
Bladen—John W. Norton.
Deep River—John H. Robertson.
Fayetteville—Bond English.
Georgetown—Samuel Dunwoody.
Wilmington—Daniel Hall.

CATAWBA DIST—D. F. Christenbury, P. E.

Montgomery—William Knight.
Rocky River—Benj. Rhodes; Ewell Petty.
Sugar Creek—Jeremiah Freeman.
Lincoln—D. Asbury; J. H. Treadwell, sup.
Union—N. H. Rhodes; John Covington.
U. F. Broad—Z. Dowling; Chas. Hardy.
Black Mountain—Josiah Freeman.
Morganton—John L. Jerry.
Asbury Mission—I. Smith; D. G. M'Daniel.

The next Conference will be held at Charleston, 19th Feb. 1824.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday evening last, Mrs. Margaret Wright, wife of John W. Wright, Esq. Cashier of the Cape Fear Branch Bank of this place.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. in the 56th year of his age, Mr. *JOHN KENNEDY*, a native of Ireland, and for many years a useful and respectable citizen of this place, not only in his private capacity as a citizen, but as a public officer, which station he filled with that integrity and zeal, which would characterize the honorable and useful man.—He has left behind, a family to mourn his loss as a father and protector, and the community his utility, in the various circumstances in which he was engaged. He was interred last evening, with military and masonic honors. *Communicated.*

On Friday last, James Foy, esq. aged 51 years, at his seat on New Topsail Sound. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, a good master, and a sincere christian. He was a worthy member of the Methodist church, and died without his *confidence* being in the least *shaken* in the Redeemer. *Wilmington Recorder.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The arrival at New York of the February Packet from Liverpool, brings London papers of January 30th, by which it is fully ascertained *that France is resolved to make war against Spain.* The French King in his Speech at the opening of the session, says,

"I have ordered the recall of my minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a prince of my family by whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe."

The official replies of the Spanish minister to the notes of the ministers of the Allied Powers, on demanding their passports, are of the most determined and uncompromising character. We have no room for particulars, as our paper is just going to press. In London the arrival of the news from Paris, produced considerable agitation. At the Stock Exchange, the hubbub seems to have been greatest. Consols, which closed the preceding evening at 7⅝ 5-8 fell to 74 3-4. Spanish Bonds closed at 40 1-4, and in the morning of the 30th, opened at 39 1-2. They afterwards fell to 37

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 20.

MERCHANDIZE.		Quantity rated.	From	D. C.
Bacon,		lb.	8	9
Beef, mess,			none.	
fresh,			4 50	5
Beeswax,			32	33
Brandy, Cog.		gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,			45	50
Apple,			40	45
Butter,		lb.	15	20
Coffee,			25	28
Corn,		bush.	70	75
Cotton, Upland,		100 lb.	8	9 50
Flour, superfine,		bbl.	6 50	6 75
fine,				6
Flax-seed,		bush.	80	90
Gin, Holland,		gal.	1	1 25
Northern,			45	
Hogs lard,		lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish,		100 lb.	5	5 25
English,			5	
Lead,		lb.	9	
Molasses,		gal.	29	30
Oats,		bush.	40	45
Pork,		100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,		bush.	75	80
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.		gal.	1 25	1 50
W. Island, 4th do.			90	
do. 3d do.			85	
New-England,			45	50
Rice,		100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,		bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,				90
Steel, German,		lb.	18	
blistered,			10	
Sugar, Muscovado,		100 lb.	8	11
Loaf,		lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,			1 15	1 25
Hyson,			1 15	1 25
Imperial,			1 55	
Gunpowder,			1 45	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,		100 lb.	2 75	3
manufactured,		lb.	8	10
Tallow,			8	9
Wheat,		bush.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey,		gal.	35	40

New Advertisements.

HAY-MOUNT PORTER HOUSE

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and others, that he has opened a

Porter House

at his store in Hay street, and is prepared to furnish a Relish at any time. From all who may favor him with their custom, good order and gentlemanly behaviour will be expected. JORDAN HOWELL.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

N. B.—J. H. still keeps up his assortment of necessaries for family consumption.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

AN ATTACHMENT was regularly returned to this Court, entitled, "*Lundy Lee* vs. *William R. Latimer*: Levied upon certain Corn and Fodder of the Defendant."

WHEREUPON, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to come forward and replevy and plead by next Court, or Judgment will be entered up against him.

JAMES HOLMES, c.s.c.c.

March 20. 42:6w.

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

Houses to Rent.

A Dwelling House and Store, at the corner of Exchange square, foot of Hay-Mount.

A new dwelling house on Mumford street, with a good garden attached to it.

A comfortable Brick tenement on North street, with a large Lot, Stables, &c.

A small, but comfortable house, on Ramsay street, formerly occupied by Thomas Moore, Brass founder —And

A very desirable residence on the Court House square.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

For Sale or Rent,

THAT well known Public House and the Premises situate on Green Street, called

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

For a Tavern no stand is more eligible in this Town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last forty or fifty years; the lot which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable

Vegetable Garden,

and in front a beautiful Flower Garden. The Houses are large and commodious. The Stabling which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment is new and remarkably spacious and well modelled.

ALSO,

A Lot of Three Acres,

on Lamon-street, near the residence of the Rev. Colin Melver, purchased at the sale of Robert Raiford, adjoining the lots of Messrs. Eccles & Tillinghast.

For further particulars, apply to

John Kelly.

March 20. 42:3w.

Ellis' Mills.

THE well known Saw and Grist Mills belonging to the subscriber, having undergone a thorough repair, are again in complete operation. The access to these Mills is easy; and the Proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that he will shortly have on hand a very extensive variety of the best Lumber, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained in any part of the county. He would also state, that such grain as is hereafter brought to his Mills, shall be ground and dressed in the best manner; and on account of the pressure of the times, the *dues* shall be charged only one *twelfth* instead of one *tenth*, as heretofore.

JOHN ELLIS.

Ellis' Mills, March 19, 1823.

(42 tf.)

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs. *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

THIS Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD, Clk.

42:3m.

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE, Librarian.

March 21, 1823. 42 tf

A TRUNK,

CONTAINING sundry article of Dry Goods, and some wearing apparel, was left at the Post Office, early last summer by a wagoner, stating it to be for a man who would call for it in a few days.—No application having yet been made, it is thought advisable to make this public advertisement of the circumstance, that the owner may know where to find his property.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

Freeborn Ploughs,

FOR SALE BY

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

March 13. 4 3t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } Original Attachment,

Levied in the hands of John McNeill, esq and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Charles B. Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } Original Attachment,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob, and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Black's—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Walker Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term 1823.

ORDERED, That in future this Court will pay no Witness Tickets in State cases, issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets, that the county is properly chargeable with the same.

From the Minutes.

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.

March 13 41 3m

Poetry.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

Air "Fly not yet."

When eastern skies are tinged with red,
And farest morn with hasty tread
Upsprings to ope Heaven's golden gate,
And chase the ling'ring stars that wait
To spy the blushing dawn;
While rays from Phœbus' glowing car
Gleam brightly on your casement's bar,
And pour a flood of glorious light
To shame the slothful sons of night,
Oh haste—oh haste
To snatch the fresh and fleeting hour
Ere noon has sipped each dewy flower
That decks the spangled lawn.

Oh shake off slumber's drowsy spell,
In morning's pleasant haunts to dwell;
And haste to join the feather'd throng,
That greet the dawn with choral song
Or early-lark's earlier lay:
With careless footsteps freely rove,
O'er sunny plain, or leafy grove,
While new-blown hay its sweets bestowing
Perfumes the air that's sweetly blowing;
Oh haste—oh haste
To meet the bee on busy wing
O'er opening flowrets hovering
And watch the squirrel's play.

To taste the gifts of earth and air,
That Phœbus' fiercer beam will scare,
On new-born buds of every hue
To trace the glittering drops of dew,
The timid hare to spy,
Who stealing forth, now hopes unseen
To banquet on the humid green,
And oft, the while she fearless grazes,
Admires her leveret's frolic mazes;
Oh haste—oh haste—
Joys like these will never stay,
But melt like summer's mist away,
From day's too piercing eye.

Agricultural.

From the Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) Courier.

Messrs. Subletts—

Seeing how dependent this part of our state is on Kentucky, for those necessary articles, baleing and cordage; and believing that our farmers are mostly unacquainted with the mode of raising and preparing Hemp, and the profits arising from it I offer them, through the medium of your paper, some information, which I hope will be profitable, and acceptable to them. Although not, at present, a practical farmer, yet, my statements may be depended on, as they are derived from my own knowledge, and other good sources of information; and it is only the desire of being useful to my fellowcitizens, in this part of the country, that prompts me to recommend to them the cultivation of Hemp; knowing it to be the most profitable crop that can be raised, where the ground is suitable; and I believe the climate and rich soil of this country to be peculiarly so.

We certainly ought to raise Hemp, sufficient for our own consumption for the money that is required, the present season, to supply us with that article is considerable, and if it had been kept in circulation among us, would have assisted very much in relieving the distresses of the country. From our vicinity to Alabama, & the superiority of our soil, we ought, also to supply that state, at least in preference to Kentucky, whose distance would preclude her from a competition with us; as the carriage from the rich part of the latter state, to Huntsville; will cost one half the price of the raw material.—If the demand in Alabama should decline (which will not be the case for some time,) we have a market at New Orleans, which cannot easily be glutted; for there is not half the quantities of Hemp raised in the United States, necessary to supply the consumption; therefore, we are dependent on Russia for the deficiency, and as it has to undergo a long voyage from thence, and pay a considerable duty; we ought not to be afraid of losing, by entering largely into the cultivation. There is, no doubt, but our government will increase the duty on imported Hemp, so soon as there can be a sufficiency raised to supply the demand of the country, and the new tariff, which is now before Congress, increases the duty, on foreign Hemp to $45 per ton.

Even if the deficiency, at home, was supplied, we can get a market in Europe; for, by late accounts from Scotland, Hemp was $145 per ton; which is equal to $195 in our currency—therefore, allowing $15 to take it to New Orleans, $20 to Scotland, and $20 for duty, it would still be worth $140 per ton in this place. I do not know the duty on Hemp in Great Britain; but, judging from the duties on Cotton and Wool; and the policy of the government, in admitting materials for their manufactures with small duties; I do not believe it is more than $20 a ton.

I cannot ascertain the present price of Hemp in our Eastern seaports; but, we may be certain it is not less than in Scotland, otherwise it would be taken there from Russia instead of to this country—at New Orleans, lately it sold a $130 or $160 our currency; but, I presume it must have been of an indifferent quality.

A late writer and practical farmer, (Nathaniel Hart) encouraging the raising of Hemp in Kentucky, says "it is in our power to furnish it of a better quality; and at least $100 on the ton lower than Russia." But I cannot find how he makes that difference, unless there is an export duty in Russia; or he takes into view our low price of land, and more favorable climate—for Russia has no port in the Baltic, lower than 57 degrees N. latitude, which I think is too cold for Hemp, and if they bring it down the Nieper to the Black sea, it has to undergo a carriage of 50 miles by land, owing to cataracts that are impassable, even in high water.

Therefore, we may suppose freight to Odessa, will cost as much as we pay to N. Orleans; then from Odessa they have a difficult passage, of 2000 miles before they get into the Atlantic ocean; so that we may allow, at least, $40 a ton for transportation, and our present duty of $30 will give us an an advantage over Russia of $70 in the ton; which I think, is sufficient to encourage us to enter into a competition with her.

There is no article of produce that has kept up better, in price, and demand than Hemp. I find by an Eastern paper, that the average price, one year with another, is stated at $200 in ordinary times; but, during the late war it was sometimes above $400.

An acre of good land may produce 14 cwt. weight, but allowing 12 cwt. as the usual crop at the present low price of seven cents a pound, it will bring, in this place $84 per acre.

The expense of cultivation may be thus estimated, allowing fifty cents a day as the hire of a slave—

Two plowings at $1 50	-	$3
2 1-4 bushels of seed at $2		4 50
Two harrowings and sowing		1 50
Pulling and carting	- - -	3 00
Breaking 12 cwt. Weight	-	10 00
Swinging do do	- - -	6 00
Expenses	- - - - -	28 00
Produce of an acre	- -	84 00
Clear profit	- - - - -	56 00

I have not taken manure into the estimate, because, I believe there is plenty of land, in the country, rich enough without it. Nor do I believe that it tends to impoverish land more than any other crop; for the—hemp comes up so early in the season, that it protects the earth from the hot sun, and prevents the mould from being washed away by the rain. The seed which is estimated at a high price, will not cost half the amount, by saving it from the Hemp; and the expense of dressing may be considerably reduced by mills.

The following mode of culture; and preparation, is mostly taken from a Connecticut paper; but, altered to suit the climate. The ground should be a rich, deep, warm, and light soil; if not already broken up, it should be ploughed deep in the spring, as soon as the season will permit; afterwards to be ploughed (with manure if necessary) until the soil becomes light and mellow; that which is peculiarly proper will not require more than two plowings—after harrowing, the seed is to be sown, and well harrowed in, about the first of April, that it may be out of the way of frosts, When the blossoms fall from the male hemp, which will be in July, it is to be pulled; but the seed hemp is to be left a month longer to ripen.—It is then to be bound in small bundles, and left a few days in the field to dry: when it is to be put in clear, soft, standing water, for 10 or 20 days according to the weather, for it rots much faster in warm, than cold weather. After it is sufficiently rotted, (which is easily ascertained, by drying and breaking a little of it,) the bundles are to be dryed in the air, and housed. The method of dressing, consists in passing it through a coarse break, afterwards through a common one, and swingling it like flax, until the stalks are taken out. If it is intended to be spun fine it must be milled; which consists in passing a large stone repeatedly over it, until the fibres are sufficiently bruised and divided.—The seed hemp is to be pulled as soon as the seed begins to fall from the stalk, to be bundled, and carried immediately to where it is to be threshed there to be set up in the sun a few days, and then gently threshed, when it is to be put in the sun a few days more, and again threshed. It is then put to rot, as directed for the male hemp.

The raising of hemp has been objected to, because we have no manufactories; but I do not think large factories are necessary, for every family may make their own baleing as easily as any other cloth of so simple a fabrick; & by making it as fine as the Scotch bagging, with a close and firm texture; we will receive half a cent per pound more for our cotton which will fully repay us for the baleing.

Kentucky baleing contains but six threads to the inch, but I would recommend ten; both to warp and woof, the latter somewhat the finest, of this texture it would require about four cuts to the yard; the spinning of which on the common small wheel, will cost 15 1-2 cents; allowing a woman to spin eight cuts a day at 31 cents for hire and board.

Therefore the cost of baleing will be

4 cuts of yarn,	15 1-4 cts
1 1-6 lb of hemp	9 1-2
Weaving - -	6 1-2
Cost per yard	31 1-4

This cloth will be fifty per cent better than Kentucky baleing, besides the money saved in our own families or neighborhood. As to cordage, it is so easy made, (if we had the hemp) that I do not think it necessary to say much concerning it, any farmer may construct an apparatus in a few hours, for making ropes, and the strands may be spun on the small wheel.

If the foregoing will have the effect, of directing Farmers to (what I conceive) their best interest, it will very much gratify

A friend to Agriculture.

FRUIT-TREES.

The Rev. George Charles Lewis Hempel, secretary to the Pomological Society of Alterburg, in Saxony, has recently published a small work, entitled "An easy, simple, and infallible Method to force every Fruit-tree to blosom, and to bear Fruit." Of this highly important and interesting pamphlet we present the lovers of horticulture with a translation from the German.

Liverpool Courier.

In my early years I saw my father, who was fond of pomology and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing, by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was not his own invention, but, as far as I recollect, derived from a French journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy I practised this operation, in imitation of him, and thereby obtained large pears and plums. In repeating this operation of *ringing* the branches which I did merely for the purpose of getting larger fruits I observed that the branch I operated upon always bore the next year. By this reiterated appearance I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of ringing the bark might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With the view, I operated upon a considerable number of branches, which as yet showed no blossom, and found, by repeating the experiment, the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by experience.

The application of this experiment whereby upon every bough or branch fruit may artificially be produced, is very simple and easy, and the mode of proceeding as follows.

With a sharp knife make a cut in the back of the branch, which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch, or shoot near to where it is joined to the larger bough: the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood. A *quarter of a inch* from this cut, you make a second cut, like the first, round the branch, so that by both encircling the branch, you have marked a ring upon the branch, a quarter of an inch broad between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts you take clean away with the knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood; so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark-ring, which is to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the right time, that is, when in all nature the buds are strongly swelling or breaking out into blossom. In the same year a callus is formed at the edges of the the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored again without any detriment to the tree, or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over.

By this simple, though artificial means of forcing every fruit-tree, with certainty to bear, you obtain the following important advantages;

1. You may compel every young tree, of which you do not know the sort, to show its fruit, and decide sooner, whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its first stage, or requires to be grafted.

2. You may thereby with certainty, get fruit of every good sort, of which you wish to see the produce, in the next year.

3. This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in the country.

The branches so operated upon are hung full of fruit, while the other that are not ringed often have nothing, or very little on them. This effect is easy to be explained from the theory of the motion of the sap.—For when the sap moves slowly in a tree, it produces fruit-buds, which is the case in old trees; when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as happens with young trees.

Though I arrived at this discovery myself, in consequence of trying the same process with a different view, namely, to increase only the size of the fruit, but not to force barren branches, that were only furnished with leaf-buds, to bear, this latter application being before quite unknown to me; I will on that account, by no means give myself out for the first inventor of this operation, but I was ignorant of the effects to be produced by this method, and only discovered them by repeated experiments of my own, which I made for the promotion of pomology. Frequent experience of the completest success has confirmed the truth of my observation. Nor do I think that this method is generally known; at least to all those to whom I showed the experiment, the effect produced appeared new and surprising. At all events, that method, supposing it even to be an invention of older date, has as far as I know, not yet been fully described by any one, and published in print.

Miscellaneous.

The opinions of ancient Philosophers on

THE MARRIAGE STATE.

Happy is the man who hath a good wife more happy is he who hath none. And again, whether in sickness or in health, a man will find his sweetest consolation in a loving wife; for in that compound of good and evil, with which our life is blessed, she divides the one, and interests the other by her diligent and frequently successful cares.

Socrates.—Whether you marry or not is your affair not mine. But which soever you do, you will every day have a hundred reasons to repent: for if you do not marry you will be incessantly complaining of the inconvenience attending a state of celibacy; your imagination will want its object: you will be officiously painting the happiness you conceive in a marage state, and you will sigh that you cannot partake of it! and if you do marry, you will scarcely be in possession of a wife, before you wish you had none.

Hipponax.—The two happiest days you pass with a wife are, the day on which you marry, and the day, on which death walks off with her.

Theodectes.—Old age and marriage are similar things. We desire both to happen, and when they grant our request we are so ungrateful as to complain.

Diogenes (the woman hater.)—If you are young my friend, it is too soon to marry; for liberty is sweet. He must be a fool, indeed, who deprives himself of this blessing in the flower of his days. If, on the other hand, you are old, what would you do with a wife? Be advised, friend, neither to marry nor let it alone; remain in suspense to-morrow, and death will settle the matter.

Cato was of opinion that the happiest condition of man was to be free from wedlock. But we also learn respecting him that he was of opinion, that though it is inconvenient to live with a wife, yet it was more so to live without a wife; therefore, a wife must be termed a necessary evil.

Mobile, (Alab.) Jan. 30.

There is a barge now at one of the wharves, which was built at Pittsburgh, where she was loaded, for Nashville, Tennessee; from thence she took another cargo for New Orleans, where she was discharged, or partly discharged. From New Orleans, she proceeded down the Mississippi with a small load, consisting of bacon, principally—came out above the Balize—and, after crossing the Gulf of Mexico, (or that part lying between the mouths of this bay and the Mississippi River,) arrived "in good order and well conditioned" at this port, a few days since. She is a large boat, capable of carrying about four hundred barrels, decked for a few feet at each end, and along her gunwales a bout one foot wide for a footway leaving a space of about 65 by 12 feet amid-ships, over which a thin, slight roof is erected, supported by stanchions or posts, about five feet above the deck; the sides and ends of this projection are covered with thin boards tacked in the manner of weather boarding.

Such boats are often met with on our water courses; but she has the appearance of being as unfit an instrument as a horse trough would be, to venture to sea in.

Jason's expedition in pursuit of the golden fleece immortalized that adventure, but we question if it was as long or as hazardous as this (with the bristled adventure) has been, and the Argo was doubtless better constructed than the Dolphin, for such enterprizes. Tiphys, too, was probably well acquainted with her voyage, and consequently a better pilot, it is presumed than the captain of this barge could have been, who never had performed the trip before nor had any one of his little crew.

At a certain period, when clamor and abuse were loud and severe against the opinions and and theories of Mr. Jefferson, a credulous old lady, who from sympathy had become so prejudiced that she would not permit herself to believe a word from those to whom her friends were politically hostile, said that she had heard accounts of there being rivers of rum & lakes of molasses which she could hardly believe; but the existence of a mountain of salt was perfectly impossible and entirely out of the question; and that nobody but a "jacobin" could be capable of attempting to impose such a belief upon the people.

A few years ago, intelligent men would have been as likely to believe that a canal would be cut along the Allegany ridge, and supplied with rum and molasses from the old lady's rivers and lakes, to float barges upon, as that flour and bacon should be brought to Mobile, all the way by water, from the back part of Virginia, as they now frequently are. Indeed, such wonders have been worked within a few years, in the way of steam power, canals, &c. that there is some probability of our being enabled, ere long to make passages from the Mexican Gulf, along the Atlantic coast, to New England, in steam-boats, and return by way of the western states in the same vessels we start in, without being subjected to a single mile of jolting.—*Comm. Reg.*

NEW-YORK Feb. 22.

Earthquake at Grenada—The sloop Paulina Julia, Capt. D. A. Tooker, has arrived in 33 days from St. Johns, (Spanish Maine.)—By Mr. Cooke one of the passengers, we learn that on Sunday the 1st of December, the City of Grenada was visited by a tremendous earthquake, which cracked the walls of most of the houses, and overthrew some of the stone crosses before the Churches.—Most of the tiles were shattered and stripped from the roofs of the houses. Its effects were felt eight leagues distant. Two or three shocks were felt every day for a week, but the first was the heaviest, and commenced at day light. Our informant states that he was up, and went to the front door, where he observed the church, which was opposite filled with persons at mass, In a few moments they were all in the street on their knees, and the house suddenly began to move, and the walls to crack. He called a fellow lodger, (a Mr. Nixon) who was asleep and both rushed into the street as quickly as possible. The ground under them moved so much like the heaving billows of the ocean, that they became extremely dizzy. In the afternoon a procession was formed, and an effigy or image, as large as life, intended to represent our Saviour, was carried through the streets—the multitude chanting a hymn which had a very solemn effect. The next day they formed another procession, and carried an image of the Holy Virgin, decorated in a splendid manner. The tradition among the deluded people was, that this image was found in a box which spontaneously floated up the river against the current. This was spoken of as a fact, with the utmost gravity and solemnity For a week following the inhabitants slep out of town, fearing a return of shocks still more violent, which would bury them beneath the ruins of the city.

On the Sunday following (Dec. 8.) the celebration of their independence commenced; it being also the commencement of some religious holydays. Their joy was demonstrated by bull-fights, fire works, &c. continued for eight days. The 12th was celebrated with all the pomp and splendor in their power. The officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to the government of Iturbide; there were several factions who participated in the celebration, and among them were republicans, royalists and imperialists.

On Friday, the 20th Dec. another shock of an earthquake was felt, which compelled our informant and others, to fly to the street. The mountains near the town, were seen in violent motion from the concussion of the earth.

Our informant is not much pleased with the place: especially with the religious superstitions and ceremonies, which are so different from any thing that we have at home, that strangers must be continually on their guard. While passing a church one must be careful to take off his hat; and when the bell rings for vespers, at night, if you are walking, you must instantly uncover your head, and stop long enough to say the Lord's Prayer. Very few people are found walking in the streets, after this hour.

The Grenada here spoken of, we presume, (for the notes of our informant do not mention its geographical situation with any distinctness) is a town of Nicaragua province of Auadmala, North of the Isthmus of Darien, between the Carribean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is situated about 79 miles from the latter on lake Nicaragua, which formerly enabled it to carry on some considerable trade. John David, a Dutchman, pillaged this town in the last century, with 90 men, when opposed by at least 800 inhabitants.—N. lat. 11. 28m. lon. 97. The town is well built—the houses are generally one story high, of the same size, and covered with tile roofs. No glass is used in the windows, instead whereof are circular grates of wood or iron. There are seven Churches in the place. The houses in the suburbs are built in the Indian style—the corners and door posts being the only timber used in their construction. The sides and ends are composed of reeds, and the roofs covered with cocoa nut leaves—the streets are narrow. The number of the inhabitants are computed at about ten thousand—mostly Indians—there being not more than two hundred whites in the place. The inhabitants supposed Mr. Nixon and Mr. Cook the first strangers who were there. The country is poor—living cheap—the people possess little principle—the lower class being mostly thieves and assassins, and the most respectable are unworthy of trust. Leon, on the Pacific, has a population of forty thousand souls.—*Com. Adv.*

FAYETTEVILLE

WATER WORKS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that Mr Hugh M'Lauri is Agent for the Fayetteville Water Works, and that all applications for Water, must be made to him.

WM. NICHOLS.

March 12, 1823. 41:tf

New Commission Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the old stand in Market Square, formerly occupied as a Shoe Store by the late firm of A. Stevens & Co. gives notice that he has just opened a general and well selected assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS and SHOES

of the latest fashions and most approved manufacture.

As he will constantly be receiving fresh supplies, and as he purposes doing a cash business only, those who give him their custom may rely on being supplied at the cheapest rates.

W L. HAWLEY.

March 12, 1823. 41:3w.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for Sale at a Reduced Price.

30 Boxes Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 310 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

Feb. 13.—7tf.

☞ **The subscriber intending** to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan 23, 1823. 34tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term 1823.

ORDERED, That the election of Coroner, and laying a County Tax for 1823. be postponed until the Saturday of the next Probate Court, to be held on the first Friday after the first Monday in April next at the Court House in Fayetteville—A Majority of the Acting Justices being necessary, a punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN ARMSTRONG Clk.

March 13, 1823. 41 5w